The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5216 號六十百二千五第 日三十二月六年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1874. 三拜禮 號五月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 4, MINDANAO, British ship, 428, C. Smith, Sydney 8th June, Coals.—ORDER.

Departures.

August 4, OLYMPIA, str., for Shanghai.
August 4, YEN-TAI, str., for Shanghai.
August 4, STAR OF CHINA, for Cebu.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 4TH.

A. E. Vidal, for Newchwang.
Courier, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

TO DEPART.

Per *A. E. Vidal*, for Newchwang:—
1 Chinese.
Per *Courier*, for Tientsin:—
1 Chinese.

Reports.

The British ship *Mindanao* reports left Sydney on 8th June; after leaving had strong South and S.W. winds, remainder of passage light winds and calms.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Arracan	London	March 3
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Morning Light	Penarth	April 16
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Eugenie	Cardiff	June 2
Hopewell	London	June 4
Glenfinlas (s)	Glasgow	June 10
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Caranjah	Cuxhaven	June 13
G. of Lorne (s)	London	June 17
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOOCHOW DOCK:

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12 inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE SWISS LLOYDS TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris, ... 5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency, on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.

AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, ESQ.
W. F. DIGBY, ESQ.

GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.

BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.

AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

1y 1887]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2% per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 12 " 4% " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. Andrä, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.A.	*F.P.A.*
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2½
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."

N. J. ED[illegible],
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."

For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY, *Agent.*

tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., (Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy } CANVAS.
Navy Boiled }
Long Flax }
Crown }

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st September.

THE Pleasant PREMISES, known as "THE HUT," at present in the occupation of J. M. ARMSTRONG, Esq.

Also,

One of the two Central HOUSES at the Albany, recently occupied by W. H. BREERETON, Esq. Immediate possession can be had.

tf 1216 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

TWO Large and Very Comfortable HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, and a GODOWN, No. 4A, on M. Lot 65, Praya East, lately occupied by Mr. C. F. GUILD, U.S. Navy Paymaster.

Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.

1m 1209 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1261 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.

No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st August.

A COMFORTABLE Summer HOUSE in Macao, situated in a splendid locality, Rua da Boa Vista, opposite Mr. M. A. DOS REMEDIOS' Garden, having a Spacious Terrace and a Nice Garden quite open to sea breezes, commanding a fine view of the whole harbour.

Apply to

L. A. DE GRACA, *Royal Hotel.*

18d 1186 Macao, 28th July, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES in West Terrace, Caine Road. Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

1m 1082 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
(With Early Possession.)

THOSE Delightful PREMISES situated in the Rua Central, Macao, formerly occupied by the late MAX FISHER, Esq., and now used for the establishment of the College of the "Immaculate Conception," under the direction of the Sisters of Charity.

Apply to

JOAQM. PERES DA SILVA & Co.

15d 1173 Macao, 25th July, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A," care of this paper.

tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, '874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to

A. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 6th August, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—

2 Cases No. 2 Manila CIGARS.
40 " GIN, Anchor.
11 " VERMOUTH.
8 " CLARET.
Coaks Bass's ALE, bottled by Cameron & Saunders, in Quarts and Pints.
American TOBACCO.
Chewing TOBACCO.
2 Cases Pistol CARTRIDGES.
1 Case Linen do.
BLACK CLOTH, ALPACCA, Mixed MELTONS, Chinese FANCY CLOTH, FLANNEL, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Hubbuck's PAINT, comprising:—

Zinc PAINT,
Best Ground White LEAD,
Black and Yellow PAINT.

And

(For account of the concerned),—

19 Coils 3 Strand Hoth's Europe ROPE.
10 " " Bolt ROPE.
6 " " LAN-YARN; assorted sizes.
22 " " RATLINE, assorted thread.
20 " " SPUNYARN, "
3 Bales " HOUSELINE.
2 " " MARLINE.
1 Bale " LOGLINE.

(All more or less damaged by Sea Water, ex S. S. "Essen")

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1226 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th August, 1874, at Noon,—

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET STANDS, Sardine BOXES, Toast RACKS, Tea SETS, Table, Dessert, and Tea SPOONS and FORKS, Watch GLASSES, PICTURES, & BRACES, BELLS, Riding WHIPS, Cash BOXES, Half-hour SAND GLASSES, Fancy Toilet SOAP, Petroleum Office LAMPS, &c., &c.

Also,

2 Casks American BUTTER.
6 Dozen Crown SHERRY.
An Assortment of 2lb. Tins Australian MEATS and SOUPS.
An Assortment of Australian JAMS.
PHYSICAL ATLAS, 1 volume.
PORTFOLIO, with Charts.
3 RIFLES.

And

An Australian MARE, about 6 years, quiet to ride or drive, and goes in Single or Double Harness.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1227 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LONDON intend ERECTING an ICE MANUFACTORY in this Colony in the course of next month, and will be able to commence working at an early date; Guarantee to deliver best and clear crystal ICE at reduced prices.

Further particulars will appear in due course.

1m 1121 Hongkong, 17th July, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND
GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.

PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.

BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.

GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.

Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.

BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG-FITTINGS.

Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.

Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.

Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.

LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.

PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.

GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.

PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.

tf 968 22nd June, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.

tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford.

[3m 702

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 16%, per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

RENTERS of LAND upon the British Settlement of Shamien, Canton, are Hereby Notified that the Rents upon their respective Lots fall due upon the 4th of September, 1874, and that Lots upon which Rent shall not have been paid on or previous to that date are liable to be re-entered upon in the Name of the Queen.

CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
Acting Vice-Consul.

Her Majesty's Consulate,
Canton, 27th July, 1874. [3d 1187

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against the Undersigned, or against the late firm of PAUL EHLERS & Co., of Hongkong and Canton, must submit the same with full proofs to Messrs. ELLIS & CROSSFIELD, Solicitors, 16, Mark Lane, London, E.C., previous to the 24th December, 1874, or their Claims will not be admitted.

PAUL EHLERS,
by his Attorney
J. P. LEMBERT.

1m 1085 Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrants*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.

tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Barque "*CECILIA,*" of 533 Tons Register, now lying in this harbour, built in Boston in 1859, docked and remetalled here in 1872.

For further particulars, apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

7d 1194 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO

PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phos-
4 " Insoluble } phate.

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilizing properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice; for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.

tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Paul S. Forbes in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HUTTEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV NISSLE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.

1m 1108 Saigon, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's New Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 11th August next, for the purpose of authorizing certain Alterations to Clause 1, paragraph 104 of the Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, as above, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 11th idem.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

25d 1125 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Company's Office has this day been REMOVED to No. 39, Queen's Road, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., over THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

1m 1210 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, in 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

E. H. LAYERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.

2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.

The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—

One-third (33⅓%) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔%) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.

Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial co-partnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.

Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1875-77.)

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA.

THE departure of the Steamship

"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"

Captain Harvey, is POSTPONED for the above Port until TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 1223 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 1224 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer,

"THALES,"

Captain Young, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

Despatches will close at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

6d 1220 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco.Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5TH, 1874.

As was observed by more than one speaker at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, there is no doubt that the subject of the blockade of the Colony has been so fully discussed that people are commencing to become tired of it, but on the other hand, its importance is such that it is very desirable indeed that some decisive action should be taken. The evil effects of the present state of affairs can scarcely be exaggerated, and few will deem that Mr. SHARP went beyond the exact facts is saying that, had it not been for steamers, the trade with Hongkong would long ago have been reduced to nothing. The wonder indeed is that under the existing circumstances it should continue to hold its own at all, and the fact that it does so is a striking illustration of the persistency of the Chinese as traders—a persistency which has in many directions overcome difficulties which would anywhere else have been insurmountable. Matters, however, have now reached such a pass that, unless some decided action be taken with regard to the subject, it is certain that the trade in Chinese junks will become entirely strangled, and a most important branch of the commerce of Hongkong be before long a thing of the past. This is the plain fact which the Home Government will have to face when the memorial which is now under preparation reaches them, and it is very desirable that they should have it enforced by all the evidence which is procurable on the subject. No doubt, as Mr. PYKE pointed out to the meeting, it is very important that the utmost care should be taken that statements be not made in the memorial which cannot be substantiated; but the bare fact that an assertion for which there is the concurrent testimony of a large number of witnesses is contradicted by one or two, scarcely makes it more doubtful than any assertions which we obtain from Chinese sources must be of necessity. Some doubt as to whether junks who have paid duties to the Hoppo of Canton in consequence of the blockade system of the Viceroy, have to pay again at the port of entrance may be raised by the counter statements of the Chinese who gave the information to Mr. PYKE, but what is known of the peculiar system of levying duties in China is certainly in favour of the truth of the statement very generally made to the contrary effect. A Chinese official in a port, in Foh-kien for example, would not consider that the payment of any duty to the Canton officials affected him in the slightest degree. So far as matters of revenue are concerned, the different provinces of China are as independent one of the other as if they were actually different nations—and it is very little likely that any abatement would be made of the local duties at the port to which a junk was bound because a levy had been made in favour of the Canton Hoppo by waylaying the vessel on her leaving Hongkong. In such a case, the duty levied would be practically an export duty, and would be regarded by an official in Foh-kien as an export duty from *Canton*. The conflicting interests between the different local officials has always been the chief difficulty in connection with the Chinese revenue system—and it is likely, even if in strictness a junk which was forced to pay a duty in the way above supposed, ought not to pay again at its destination, the Chinese official there would ignore the previous payment as binding upon him, and consider that the junk had been simply mulcted in so much, and was as much liable to pay the import duty as if no such sum had been extorted from it.

The general probabilities appear thus to be in favour of the truth of the statement made by the memorialists as to the double payment of duty; and while we quite agree in the remarks of Mr. PYKE as to the necessity of care in making assertions in a document of the kind, we scarcely think that the memorialists are bound to be absolutely able to verify every assertion they make. It is sufficient if there appears to be a strong preponderance of testimony—a circumstance which would go a considerable way towards throwing doubt upon a contrary statement even from the Mandarins themselves, seeing in how glib a manner Chinese officials repeatedly make statements which are not in accordance with fact. It is probable that the report of the Commission, which of course was within the knowledge of some of the Committee will, when it is ultimately published, give ample confirmation of the various statements made by the memorialists.

But, however this may be as respects this one point, there can be no doubt of the general truth of the statements set forth in the memorial. As the Chairman of the Chamber stated, the subject has been discussed ever since 1869, when Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, whose services in the matter were fittingly acknowledged, took very decisive action in regard to it, and undoubtedly did much to reduce the evil. The indulgent line of policy which the Home Government have of late years adopted towards the Chinese is beyond question the secret of the difficulty which has now obtained such formidable dimensions. There is no question that whatever might be the international right of China with regard to the protection of her revenue, she is stretching her powers beyond all reasonable, and in fact beyond all tolerable, bounds, by keeping up the vexatious blockade upon the trade of this Colony which is now complained of. There are other means open to the Viceroy of Canton for protecting his legitimate revenue, and before so extreme a measure as that of blockading the ports of a friendly nation can with any show of reason be resorted to, it is clearly the duty of those adopting such measures to show that they have taken all other means without success. It is only upon this supposition that the action of the Chinese cruisers can be justified, and unless this be shown to be the case—which would certainly seem to be impossible as all the facts point in the opposite direction—it is clear that the Chinese officials are simply abusing the international courtesy extended to them, and claim an amount of equitable treatment from us which they are in no wish prepared to reciprocate. Under such circumstances, there is obviously a point at which forbearance becomes longer impossible, and at which it becomes necessary to take decisive ground, and to refuse to allow the continuance of the evasion of international obligation by stretching every principle accorded beyond all reasonable bounds. The matter so far as it has to be treated upon grounds of this description, must rest with the Home Authorities, and it is to be hoped that upon obtaining a full knowledge of the facts, they will insist either upon the Chinese using international privileges reasonably or being accorded those courtesies only in some such limited form as will be consonant with the amount of good faith and of adherence to their true spirit, which they are prepared to maintain on their side.

The *Galatea* and *Muriel* are reported by wire as having passed through the Canal.

Mr. Justice Snowden was occupied in the Summary Jurisdiction Court till afternoon yesterday, but the most of the cases were trivial, and totally devoid of public interest.

Those whose vocation call them to the Police Court, will be glad to learn that Mr. Russell, the presiding magistrate yesterday, ordered the newly-erected punkahs to be pulled for the benefit of those who were at the table.

Nine newly-arrived Sikhs were sworn in as constables yesterday, and two respectable looking Europeans were also sworn in. The former had come on from India and the latter, we learn, had recently arrived from England.

The fireman named Rolands, who was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour the other day for drunkenness, and who in consequence lost his steamer, the *Ajax*, was brought out of gaol yesterday, and told that he was discharged, pending an order from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to take him on board the steamship *Priam*, on her arrival.

A correspondent writes us:—"Notwithstanding all the complaints made a few months since about the inconvenience entailed by despatching the Indian mail steamers on Mondays, which necessitates working on Sundays, I notice the *Thales* is advertised to leave next Monday. Do the agents fix this day purposely to cause people to break the Sabbath, or is there any other reason? Would despatching the steamer a day later make any great difference or be any heavy loss to the Company?"

Judgments (which will be found in another column) were delivered yesterday in the Supreme Court in the cases of Kresser and others *v.* Jardine and others, and Tae-yeong-lee *v.* Regina. With respect to the case of Robinson *v.* Jack and others, the Chief Justice said the Court had been considering it, and endeavouring to come to a conclusion respecting it. Judgment would be given on Friday, if possible, although he did not think much injury would result from its standing over till after the vacation. The case had been much narrowed, but there still remained some legal questions of great difficulty which would have to be carefully considered.

Our attention has been called to two mistakes which, owing to a difficulty in hearing the speakers, were fallen into in the report in yesterday's paper of the speech of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Ryrie did not state that the Government had promised that the Chamber should have the benefit of the Report of the recent Commission, but that the Chamber naturally expected to receive a copy—and, in a previous part of his address, referring to the action of the non-official members of Council, he is reported to have said that a promise was made that the correspondence on the subject should be laid on the table, but what he stated was that a requisition was sent in by the non-official members to the effect that in their opinion the matter was of so much importance that a special meeting of Council should be called to consider it, and that the correspondence should be made available for the use of members some day prior to the meeting.

A strike has been organized among the beer-drinkers of Munich. They object to the price of 3½d. a litre, and have taken a pledge not to drink beer again till the price be reduced to 3d. a litre.

Two prisoners, who were being conveyed from Greenock to Edinburgh, slipped the handcuffs and attacked two warders who were accompanying them. One of the warders was seriously wounded with a knife. The prisoners jumped out of the train, and being stunned were easily recaptured.

The moderator of a certain Presbytery in Scotland is reported to have said to a candidate for the ministry, who had left broom-making:—"My young friend, the Presbytery believes that all men should glorify God in some way—some by preaching, some by making brooms—and that you are one who should make the brooms."

SUPREME COURT.

4th August.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE) AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

KRESSER AND OTHERS *v.* JARDINE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Justice Snowden now in delivered the following judgment of their Lordships in the above case:—

"The plaintiffs in this bill are the Trustees of the firm of Dent & Co., under a deed of assignment made May 19th, 1868. The defendants are Messrs. Jardine & Co., represented by Mr. Whittall, as their managing partner, in Hongkong. The defendants and the firm of Dent & Co. were in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 copartners, and shareholders with other persons in two companies formed for the purpose of Marine insurance—the Canton and Triton Insurance Companies. The former was conducted at Hongkong by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Mr. Whittall being the general manager; the latter was conducted in Calcutta by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., for whom Mr. Whittall was the special agent at Hongkong, to receive and divide the profits divisible amongst the shareholders. These Companies were formed as companies for one year only, so that in fact there were three companies. Each company was wound up at the end of the year; the accounts were taken, a balance struck, and the amount payable to each shareholder in respect of his share of the profits in the partnership for each year ascertained. This having been done, it became the defendants' duty, as managers of the Canton, or as such special agents for the Triton Company, to pay to each shareholder in Hongkong his ascertained share of the profits. The profits and dividends for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 were received by the defendants, who claim to retain a part of the profit due to Dent & Co. before the making of the deed, as having been equitably assigned to them as a security for money advanced, or on the ground that it became a mutual debt within the meaning of Section 125 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 4 of 1865, which they have a right to set off against a debt due to their firm from Dent & Co. The Plaintiffs pray that under the circumstances it may be declared that there was not an equitable assignment of this fund, or that the Defendants may not be allowed to retain it under the Mutual Credit Clause of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, Section 125. It would seem from Field *v.* Megan, Law Report 4 C.P., p. 680, and other cases, that there must be either verbally or in writing a distinct unequivocal engagement that a particular fund shall be made liable for a particular debt, it may possibly be doubted whether, although there was an agreement that these shares should be with other property liable to secure the debt, such an agreement constituted an equitable assignment absolutely pledging the shares to secure this debt. We do not entirely concur in opinion on this point, nor indeed is it necessary to come to a concluded decision upon it. Next comes the question was there between the parties what are described on Section 125 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance as mutual credits or mutual debts. The fact that the debt was in existence as soon as the money reached Mr. Whittall's hand, and that there was not merely a credit in existence between the parties ultimately to become a debt, simplifies the matter, and relieves us from the necessity of referring to recent leading cases on the subject of mutual credits, namely, Young *v.* the Bank of Bengal, Moore, P.C. 750; Naviaowge *v.* The Chartered Bank of India, 3 Law Report C.P. 444; or Ashley *v.* Gurney, reported in 4 Law Report, C.P. 714. Nor is any question raised in this petition as to when, with reference to the deed of assignment, these monies were received; or when notice of an Act of Bankruptcy reached the defendants. We have only to decide whether these dividends and profits of the Canton and Triton Insurance Companies formed a debt in the hands of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., which they were entitled to set off against the balance of $90,000 due to that firm from Dent & Co., and we are of opinion that they were. We have considered the question of costs carefully, and think that had there been clear proof of an equitable assignment, and an equitable assignment only, it would be hard on the plaintiffs to saddle them with the expenses of this suit, that being the view in accordance with the decision of Sir J. Stuart in Garnell *v.* Gardner, Jurist p. 220, because they would rely naturally on Mr. Dent's recollection, and he was unable to call to mind anything of the kind. As, however, we find that this was a mutual debt, which they ought to have known, Messrs. Jardine would be entitled to set off against the deficiency on the advance. We have come to the conclusion that the defendants are entitled to their costs in defending this suit."

TAE-YEONG-LEE *v.* REGINA.

Judgment in the above case was also given:—"This was an appeal against a conviction before the Police Magistrate under sub-section 3 of section 2 of Ordinance 14 of 1865, which enacts that every one who shall set or leave or cause to be set out or left, any scaffolding shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. The appellants were charged with obstructing the Sung-hing-lane by causing some gates at each end of the lane to be closed. The facts, as given in the case stated, are so incomplete that we doubted whether it was not necessary to send the case back for amendment, and we have been obliged to supply by the admissions of counsel the requisite evidence. It would appear that the appellant, Tae-yeong-lee, became about a year ago the purchaser of Marine lot No. 81, on which he built a double row of houses forming the Sung-hing-lane. There is a narrow passage at each end of the lane opening into the Queen's-road on one side and the Praya on the other. At the time when these houses were built, gates were put up by the appellant at each end of the passage, closed at night, partially open by day, at any rate, sufficiently open to allow of ingress and egress. Persons not connected with the houses in the lane or having business with them have been in the habit of passing through from the Queen's-road to the Praya, and the occupants of the houses have used the passage for packing, unpacking and drying their goods. Lately the number of persons so passing has increased to such an extent that the appellant partially closed the gate, which forms the obstruction for which they have been convicted, and put up a board with the words in English 'No throughfare.' It was stated that the appellants had always paved and repaired the pavements, provided a watchman and lamps, which were lighted at night. From the time of the erection of the gates a board had been put up with the words in Chinese written on it. "At 9 o'clock the gate will be closed and opened at daylight." We are of opinion that there was no such dedication to the public, and the notice reserved to the appellant whatever rights he may have acquired by his lease entire. The permission to the public to pass through the Court during the day time was merely a license revocable at the appellant's pleasure. We are therefore of opinion that the conviction must be set aside, and in doing so we wish to say that we entirely concur in the observations made by the learned counsel for the appellant as to the extreme inconvenience of trying a question of right of way in this manner. All the facts should come before the Court through the medium of *viva voce* evidence, and we should recommend that on another occasion a question of right of way should be tried as in England by indictment at the Criminal Sessions, and be decided by a Jury."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

4th August.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHINESE SERVANTS.

Mr. Edward Frederick Handley, engineer, residing at No. 17, Hollywood Road, charged his house boy, named Hoe-a-yow, with being drunk and creating a disturbance in his house. His cook, named Mak-a-chuk, was also charged with attempting to rescue the first defendant from custody.

Complainant said that he arrived home at 5 p.m., and rang the bell three times before he was answered. At length he had the door opened by the defendant, and he asked him why he did not open it before, and he said something in a rambling way which shewed he was drunk. He told him that he must have been drinking samshu, when he made answer that he did not care if complainant took him to the police court. He could afford to pay $2 or $3 there. Defendant afterwards abused him in the usual filthy language used by Chinese, and then began throwing his boxes about, and said he would leave. He told him that he would have to remain till his father came home. The defendant then went to the street door and made a great noise, and made use of bad language, which brought round a great crowd. A Chinese constable then came up, and he told the defendant that if he was not quiet he would give him into custody, but he said he did not care for that. His cook then rushed out and tried to rescue him from the constable, upon which an Indian constable took him in charge also.

Chinese constable No. 233, said the first defendant was exceedingly noisy, abusive, and drunk, and the second tried to rescue him. The Sikh constable No. 343 corroborated this statement, adding that the cook came rushing out so suddenly, that with a blow from his fist witness was laid sprawling his full length on the ground.

Acting-Inspector Dodds identified the first defendant as having been charged within the last two weeks for being drunk and disorderly. He was a most abusive man; each time he was placed in the cells he was very noisy and impudent, and was more obstreperous than any man he ever yet locked up.

The first defendant was fined $5, or 14 days' hard labour for disorderly conduct, and the second sent to 14 days' hard labour without the option of a fine.

GAMBLING.

Indian constable Alli Hassun, No. 200, charged a coolie named Yow-a-mong, with gambling, with others not in custody, in Po-yan street, one of the favorite haunts of the Chinese for these amusements.

Complainant said this was a notorious spot, and it was with great difficulty that any of the gamblers could be caught. He consequently had to conceal himself so as to identify the manager. He saw the defendant acting as such, and recognised him as one always amongst the crowd when he attempted to arrest gamblers.

His Worship said he would like to see the implements brought up in these cases. The defendant was however fined $1 for gambling.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chinese constable Kwok-a-chung, and P.C. Kerr, charged a Chinaman named Chan-a-loi, with being a suspicious character, having found him prowling about the Canton steamer *Kinshan*.

The defendant could procure no person who knew him, and was called on to find security in $5 for 14 days. Defendant looked like a respectable man, and said he was a stranger here.

BRUTAL CHINESE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Inspector Burns, in charge of British Kowloon, charged a woman named Ng-a-tung, with brutally burning and beating her daughter-in-law, Low-a-kew, 13 years of age.

The little girl said the defendant was her mother-in-law, because she was betrothed to her son, a boy of the same age, who was in Court. She was living with the defendant, and her own mother was living at Chinese Kowloon. On several occasions the defendant beat her very severely and burned her with joss sticks. The last time she was burned so severely that she ran away. She here shewed some of the marks of the rattan, but being mixed up with boils they could not be distinguished as burns or beatings.

The defendant was then discharged.

CHINESE ROBBERS.

Mr. J. de Rozario, godown keeper to Messrs. David Sassoon Sons &c., charged Chun-a-kew, master of cargo boat No. 61, with the robbery of opium valued at $88.25, the property of the firm, which the defendant was conveying from the *Fort William* to the godowns.

The defendant was remanded, to be tried with the other defendants brought up on the 3rd instant.

A CHINESE BULLY AND THIEF.

Tiu-a-zé, a Taoist priest, charged a Chinese thief named Cheong-a-eze, with assaulting him with a knuckle-duster, bruising him about the back, and with throwing him down stairs.

Complainant said that in a case in which defendant was convicted of the robbery of a blanket, he pointed him out as the man, and gave information which led to his arrest. Yesterday the defendant met him in the street, just as he was entering a friend's house, and following him, gave him a blow in the back with a knuckle-duster, and then pulled him backwards down stairs.

The defendant said the complainant's house—which he termed a friend's house—was a gambling place conducted by him. He went up to gamble, and then heard that complainant had given the information about him respecting the blanket, and he simply asked how a man of his description could be so two-faced as to "split" on him. They then fought and complainant fell, as the lamps were put out in the gambling house. He denied that he used a knuckle-duster.

Inspector Hallom deposed to the defendant having been convicted and sent to gaol for six weeks, as the blanket was found in his possession.

His Worship sentenced the defendant again to three months' hard labour, and ordered him further to find security in two sureties of $25 each, for three months longer.

YOUTHFUL CHINESE THIEVES.

P.C. No. 217 charged a Chinese youth named Low-a-yue, with suspicion of stealing twenty-nine pounds of coals, which the defendant had concealed on the foreshore of the harbour in front of the Praya wall.

Complainant said he saw the defendant and another boy go, whilst he had concealed himself, and attempt to take them away. He then came out and caught the defendant, and the other boy got away.

Defendant said the constable was chasing another boy, and he went to see what it was all about, when he got arrested.

He was ordered to find security in $10 for one month.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT.

Sikh constable Marjah Singh, No. 651, was charged by Jewah Singh, No. 557, with threatening to shoot him on the afternoon of the 3rd instant. Defendant was fined $20, or 21 days' hard labour, and sent to gaol to hard labour for seven days more for breach of police discipline.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Magistracy, for the purpose of taking into consideration the application of Mariano Fernandez, the holder of the license of the Liverpool Arms Tavern, for its transfer to one Baptista Nunis; also the application of Christian Koch, the holder of the license of the Army and Navy Tavern, for its transfer to Joseph Borges.

The Justices present were James Russell, Esq. (in the chair), Superintendent Deane, and M. S. Tonnochy, Esq.

In the latter application the police made no objection, as Mr. Joseph Borges was a well-known publican, having held the Liverpool Arms for a number of years, and only left it at the expiration of his term in September last. The application was therefore granted.

In the application of Mariano Fernandez, to have his license for the Liverpool Arms transfered to Baptista Nunis, the police strongly objected to the latter, he having formerly been a servant at the Recreation Club, and while so was constantly drunk, and after being charged with the offence, was eventually dismissed the service. He was also found selling liquors without a license. The crowning point against him was a charge of perjury at the Supreme Court, in his evidence as defendant on a claim of $500, for which he was sent to gaol for one month. He was also imprisoned for six months for the debt. Though the latter was not a criminal offence, the police said the charge of perjury and his drunkenness both disqualified him from holding a license.

Baptista Nunis said he had only been out of gaol one month.

Mr. Tonnochy said that the wife of Nunis had lately arrived, and very often a wife turned the balance in a man's life, and aided in redeeming his character.

However, as Nunis was not considered a fit man to hold a license, the transfer was not granted, and Fernandez was told that if he found a party more eligible by the first Tuesday in September, his application would be listened to by the justices, but if not, he would have to hold the license till the annual meeting in November.

Fernandez said he would endeavour to do so, as he was sick and wanted to go away.

From April 1st to the 20th inst. the Exchequer receipts were £15,807,684, as compared with £16,464,157 in the corresponding period of last year.

The late Mr. William Hargreaves, of Sheffield, has bequeathed £65,000 to various charitable institutions in Sheffield, London, and elsewhere.

An Aberdeen clergyman, advocating corporal punishment for children, said: "The child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

A SELF.—Saxon (who has not taken a fish yet)—By Jove! That's a beauty! Native—"A-ye, it's a fino trout, and lots o' them, gin ye come wi' me." Saxon (delighted)—"Where? Oh, where?" Native—"The first shop ower by!"—*Punch.*

OIL FOR LIGHTHOUSES.

Further correspondence has been laid before Parliament on proposals to substitute mineral oils for colza oil in lighthouses. A recent letter from the Secretary of the Trinity House to the Board of Trade shows that it seems doubtful whether the saving of expense which was anticipated from the use of mineral oils will ever be considerable. The Secretary writes:—"The prices of colza are falling, and those of paraffin rising, and there is at present only 1s. per gallon difference between them, which, on 50,000 gallons (the amount of paraffin required for 1874), gives only a saving of £2,500, against which the necessary expenses for building new stores and supplying new cisterns, apart from the conversion of the lamps, the item for which, as improving their capacity for burning colza, may be omitted, will leave no margin for some years; and now that, from colza being properly burnt, paraffin has ceased to possess any superiority as an illuminant, the advantages in its favour are neither so large nor so numerous as they appeared to be a few years since."—*Times.*

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.

One of the most remarkable accidents ever heard of, according to the *New Orleans Picayune*, occurred the other day in Louisiana. A young lady, after attending service at the cathedral in New Orleans, was walking home, her mind still absorbed in the solemn impressions it had received in the sacred building, when on reaching Peters-street, near Jackson-square, with an awful crash, mingled with sounds as of some living creature's agony, she was struck violently on the head and knocked to the ground senseless. The sudden catastrophe excited intense alarm and anxiety in the bosoms of the street passengers, who flocked to the spot, and at first imagined that the unconscious girl whose apparently lifeless frame lay extended on the pavement had been felled by the blow of some street ruffian bent on robbery. Such, however, was not the case. It seems that an inmate of a neighbouring dwelling-house had been attempting to chase a large Newfoundland dog from one of the rooms, when the frightened animal leaped through the window, and carrying with him in his headlong flight a large flower-pot standing on the sill, had come in contact (both dog and pot) with the ill-fated young lady as she was passing below. With the utmost care and tenderness she was picked up and conveyed to a neighbouring surgeon's, where it was found that, besides being severely shaken, she had received some very serious wounds. She is now happily in a fair way to recovery, but, adds the *New Orleans Picayune*, "we venture to say that no such accident as this has ever been witnessed or heard of in this or any other country, and it is certainly worthy of a place in history." Historians will no doubt make a note of it.

A TOUCHING LAMENT.

The following touching lament for a deceased wife, from a disconsolate editor of a Missouri paper, appears in the columns of that journal:—"Thus my wife died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back hair as only a wife can. Nor will those willing feet replenish the coal hod or water pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storms of winter and bie away to the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who doted on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed upon my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but found I could embalm her memory cheaper. I procured of Eli Mudgett, a neighbour of mine, a very pretty grave-stone. His wife was consumptive, and he kept it on hand several years in anticipation of her death. But she rallied last spring, and his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it. "Take it, Skinner," he hoarsely whispered, "and may you never know what it is to have your soul disappointed as mine has been;" and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was, indeed, utterly broken. I had the following epitaph engraved upon the tombstone:—"To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the *Trombone*. Terms, three dollars a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and an exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother; we shall miss thee. Job printing. Job printing solicited." Thus, like Rachel weeping for her children, did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony. But one ray of light penetrated the depths of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account. I should not have gotten any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity (not a conundrum)?"

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

Our Berlin correspondent writes under date June 20th:—"In addition to the Ultramontane troubles falling to the share of the whole country, Rheinland has its special question connected with the administration of the Catholic Church. In that portion of the province situated on the left bank of the Rhine, a remnant of French institutions has been preserved since the time when the country was embodied by Napoleon I. Among those lingering relics of the past there is, or rather was until a year ago, a law enabling Bishops to remove the acting clergy at a moment's notice, and without assigning any reason. This licence being abolished by the ecclesiastical laws of 1873, the Bishops, who were to have placed their clergy on an equal footing with the rest of the German priests within a year from the publication of the new statutes, are, now that the term has elapsed, being called upon to do so, or to pay the penalty fixed. As to the pastors themselves, they will, of course, be left in possession of their livings, whether confirmed or not by their dioceses. The action of the Government in this matter is a severe disappointment to the Ultramontanes, who had been hoping that the 1,200 priests of Western Rheinland would be expelled *en masse*, a proceeding which could not but have roused even the most lukewarm of their parishioners. The resolutions just passed by the general meeting of the German Catholic societies at Mayence are a good specimen of the spirit pervading these religious associations. They began by declaring modern civilization to be at variance with the requirements of their faith, and wound up with reserving to the Church the right to decide which laws are in unison with the laws of God, and which are not. On the basis of this programme, Germany was represented by them as a country with a servile population and press, weighed down by military despotism at home, and endangering the peace of the world abroad."—*Times.*

THE RECENT LOSS OF LARGE STEAMERS.

It will be remembered that the loss of the steamers *Woosung*, of Newcastle, and the *Queen Elizabeth*, of Glasgow, in the spring, while on their way from India with cargoes of very great value, caused great excitement in commercial circles, and induced the underwriters, in view of the great loss they sustained by the stranding of these vessels, to raise the rate of insurance from £17 to £25 per cent. A lengthened Board of Inquiry, held by Mr. Henry Melvain and Mr. John Burrell, magistrates, and Captain Prowse and Captain Haight, nautical assessors, into the circumstances of the loss of the *Woosung* has just been concluded at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The *Woosung* was an iron steamer of a gross tonnage of 2,427 tons, and a registered tonnage of 1,622 tons. She was propelled by two inverted direct-acting surface condensing engines of the combined power of 200 horse, and was owned by Messrs. Nelson, Donkin & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was only built at Low Walker, on the Tyne, in 1873, and was fitted up at great cost. She was under the command of Mr. Daniel Carlin, who held a certificate of competency. Her other six officers were certificated. The vessel made a good run out, and returned with eight passengers and a cargo of the value of £250,000. She left Madras on the 5th of February, and took coals on board at Aden. Shortly afterwards, at midnight, the vessel, while under full steam and canvas, ran upon the island of Kotinda, and became a total loss. Several letters were read in court giving Captain Carlin an excellent character. Mr. Melvain said the Court unanimously found that the loss of this valuable ship and cargo had been caused by the gross negligence in the navigation of the ship by the master, Mr. Daniel Carlin, in steering a course too near the Arabian coast. After passing the island of Jibbel Yoogur and Aboo Ryle, there was no justification for the course subsequently steered, and if the warning conveyed to the captain by the soundings had been attended to properly, the loss of the vessel would certainly have been avoided. Taking into consideration the captain's high character, and the testimonials produced in his favour, the judgment of the Court was that his certificate be suspended for three years from that date. The Court, moreover, noticed with much regret the loose way in which the ship's log had been kept by the mate, Mr. Taylor.—*Times.*

FRENCH LEGITIMISTS AND THE DUC D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 18th.

One of the most curious consequences of Monday's sitting is the revival of attacks by the Legitimist Party on the chief of the Right Centre. The crime of having voted against referring the Rochefoucauld motion to the Committee, or even that of having abstained from voting, is considered the most unpardonable that has ever been committed in a French Assembly. That crime was notoriously committed by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and since then he has become the mark for invective in the ultra-Royalist saloons of Paris, and denounced as the chief of all the misfortunes to-day impending over the Monarchy of the White Cockade. Apropos of Monday's vote, they revert to last year's Monarchical negotiations, to Chesnelong's mission, to the Comte de Chambord's letter, to hopes that have vanished, and to projects that have broken down, to the formidable collapse of the Monarchical edifice; and all these recriminations invariably terminate by this exclamation, "But for the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, nothing of all that would have happened!" That politician is reproached with having worked to prevent the Comte de Paris from going to Frohsdorf; with having created difficulties during the negotiations relative to the Fusion; and finally, with having caused the ruin of the Monarchical Party after the letter of the 27th of October, 1873. The violence of these attacks is to be equalled only by the indifference with which they seem to have been supported. Their injustice has not galled the Duke into breaking his obstinate silence. Some of his friends, however, have done what he steadfastly refused to do. They have complained of the obstinacy and bad faith of which he has been the victim, and they have allowed public curiosity or interest to penetrate far enough into secrets which are too obscure for it to be possible in the presence of this renewal of attacks to give to each his due, and to establish the truth on the most incontestable bases.

Three principal points have hitherto remained to a great extent veiled from the world and the light of historical truth has not yet had time to shine upon them. Did the chiefs of the Orleanist Party oppose the journey of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorf or did they not? Did the Comte de Chambord or did he not lend himself with a good grace to the reconciliation of the two branches? Was it or was it not the truth M. de Chesnelong spoke when he asserted that the Comte de Chambord accepted the maintenance of the Tricolor Flag? It is known that when there was for the first time a question of the recall of the Princes of Orleans, the Legitimists in the Assembly agreed to it only on the express condition that the Comte de Paris, immediately after his return to France, should go in person to greet the head of his family, and, accordingly, as soon as the Comte de Chambord came to France, the Comte de Paris had him informed of his intention to pay him the visit agreed upon. To a question that was put to him whether politics would be touched upon in the interview, the Comte de Paris replied, "It is a family visit that I pay, but it is well known that in a family there is but one eldest son." This reply was reported to the Comte de Chambord. It is also known that the Comte de Chambord begged his cousin to delay his visit, but the strange terms in which this request was conveyed to him are not generally known. They were as follows:—"Monseigneur will behold with sincere joy the accomplishment of the union of his family. But it has seemed to him only loyal to beg M. le Comte de Paris to postpone his visit. Not many days will pass before Monseigneur le Comte de Chambord will have made known to France *sa pensée toute entière*. Monseigneur does not think it advisable to prolong his stay at Paris, and consequently it is not there that he will be able to receive M. le Comte de Paris." This was in plain terms a refusal to receive the Comte de Paris, and some day afterwards appeared the Count's celebrated letter, which raised the question of the White Flag, and which unceremoniously put an end to every attempt at agreement. A few months elapsed, the 21st of Jan. arrived. The Orleans Princes present in Paris attended the Commemoration service in the Chapelle Expiatoire. This was a first step, taken ostensibly for the purpose of bringing about the reconciliation. Some days after this demonstration there appeared the Comte de Chambord's letter to the Bishop of Orleans, which, in spite of all the Bishop's efforts, was published in the Legitimist newspapers at Nantes, and which commented in so exceeding ly scornful a tone on the loyal procedure of the Princes. This is the kind of eagerness with which the Comte de Chambord received on two occasions the advances made by the Princes his cousins. The Comte de Paris, however, and his friends adhered to the engagement they had taken. August, 1873, approached, and the Assembly was about to separate. The Comte de Paris determined to redeem his pledge. Before starting for Creuzot he summoned two of his friends, both dukes and leaders of the Right Centre, to ask them to induce his uncles to consent to his visiting Frohsdorf. Those friends accordingly represented to the Orleans Princes that there could not be a more propitious moment for carrying out the engagement; that were it not embraced the opportunity would never return. They urged that the Legitimists held themselves no longer entitled to demand execution of the agreement; that there would consequently be the merit of carrying it out "*propria motu*;" that the Government and the Cabinet would preserve a strict neutrality, and that the Vienna Exhibition offered a unique opportunity for attempting an interview without compromising themselves. The Duc d'Aumale consented. The Prince de Joinville despatched the Princess de Joinville to Vienna in order that he might have a pretext for joining her, and finally the Comte de Paris set out. The very day, however, of his visit to Frohsdorf, the 5th of August, he wrote to the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. "You will have learnt by a despatch before receiving this letter that the interview has come off, but I could not let pass so important a day for me without telling you that I have felt myself supported by the recollection of your counsels." Notice in what manner the leaders of the Right Centre, who are attacked with so much violence by the Legitimists, have wished to prevent the interview at Frohsdorf.

A third point remains to examined, and that the most important one—namely, to ascertain whether the Comte de Chambord promised to preserve the Tricolor Flag or not, or whether M. Chesnelong accurately reported the Prince's words and thoughts. When the details which follow have been read, there is no attentive reader who will not make to himself, once for all, an exact reply to that question. Following on the visit of the 5th of August, active negotiations had been set on foot between all the Monarchist sections in order to restore the national hereditary Monarchy. Long conversations had been held. The Cabinet had kept aloof from the matter, but had declared that if the negotiations had not arrived at something definitive, it reserved the right of submitting a proposal to the Chamber on its re-assembling. August and September had run out, October had arrived, and on the 5th of November the Assembly was to meet. Up to the end of September nothing had been done; impatience was shown on all sides. The two sections had nominated a Committee of nine, who had held several meetings for discussion upon the information received from Frohsdorf. Suddenly a report spread that the

LIBEL.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, JUNE 25TH.
(After-Term Nisi Prius Sittings at Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN v. BURTON.—PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.

This was an indictment for libel preferred by Sir Reginald Barnewell against Admiral Burton. The case has already been the subject of magisterial inquiry in the City.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. H. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Collins were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Poland were counsel for the defendant.

The prosecutor was described as a gentleman of ancient family and good position, and that in consequence of the circulation of libellous anonymous letters for many years those with whom he had been on terms of familiarity and acquaintanceship had withdrawn from his society. The letters, though numerous, were the same in substance, the following being a copy of the letter contained in the indictment:

"Madame—Are you acquainted with the dangerous, lying, slandering, penniless scamp Sir Reginald Barnewell? The disgraceful manner in which he speaks and writes about young ladies and eminently pious persons, amongst whom are officers and gentlemen of high character, in order to try and damage their reputation, which is most shameful, I have been assured that he is a profligate Irish adventurer and fortune-hunter.—Very truly yours,

"LOUISA PITT.

"Belgravia, Saturday."

The following evidence was called in support of the prosecution:

Captain Rumbold, of the Essex Rifle Militia: In March, 1872, I was living in Brunswick-square, Brighton. On the 22nd of that month my wife received the letter produced, which I handed to Mr. Heaton Gordon.

The Dowager Countess of Essex deposed: I reside at 6, Belgrave-square. On the 18th September, 1871, I received the letter produced.

Mr. Wm. John Aldridge: I have known the defendant about 3½ years. I have seen him write. I produce a number of letters received from him on business matters. The letter produced by the first witness is, to the best of my belief, in the defendant's handwriting. The second bas only certain letters in the defendant's handwriting, the word "Sir" and the letters "L" "a" "P" in the signature "Louisa Pitt." I believe the whole of the address on the envelope to Mrs. Rumbold is in the defendant's handwriting, and certain letters in the address on the letter sent to the Dowager Countess of Essex.

Cross-examined: I form my opinion of the handwriting from my general knowledge of it, and a comparison of certain letters. I did not hear Mr. Chabot's opinion of the handwriting until after I had formed mine. It confirmed mine.

Lady Scabright: I received the letter produced about two years ago.

Lord Abingdon: I received the letter produced in July, 1871. I always received a letter of the same character after I had had a party. The envelope is addressed to me, but the letter commences "Madame."

Mrs. Custand Mrs. Marley also received the letters produced.

Mr. Aldridge was re-called and stated that, in his opinion, all the letters were written by the same person, and that certain alphabetical letters had been touched up by the defendant according to his usual manner of writing.

Cross-examined: I had had a quarrel with the Admiral, and I communicated to the prosecutor's solicitor that I had a number of his letters in my possession.

By the Lord Chief Justice: I made the communication after I saw the report of the proceedings in the police-court.

Lady Louth: The defendant has married my mother. I know his handwriting well. The letters produced are in his handwriting. (Several letters were handed in for the purposes of comparison.)

Mr. C. Chabot, expert in handwriting, pointed out the peculiarities of the defendant's admitted handwriting and their similarity in the libels.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the writer, whoever he was, had adopted the course on several occasions of only writing a part of the address, so that an unscrupulous person, swearing by the card, could, when the letters were put into his hand, swear that they were not in his handwriting.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that the letter from which the analogy was taken did not appear to have any of these peculiarities. There was a great deal in the case that it would be impossible to explain.

(Some of the letters appeared to have been written in a female hand, with alterations, and some assumed the character of several hands.)

In cross-examination Mr. Chabot said that the peculiarities in the handwriting could not be copied.

Mr. Thomas Barwell: I was formerly in the defendant's service as footman and butler between sixteen and seventeen years. I am now a publican. The letters shown to me, to the best of my belief, are in the defendant's handwriting. He usually wrote on white paper, not on pink paper like that now produced. I saw on one occasion two similar letters whilst in defendant's service, in a female handwriting. They fell out of his coat pocket whilst I was brushing it. I would not give this information until I was in the box. I did not wish to be called as a witness.

Cross-examined: The letters were written on pink paper, but they did not apply to Sir Reginald Barnewell. They were not in envelopes, but they were folded up. I opened and read them. They were not directed to any one.

By the Lord Chief Justice: They were attacks on character, and signed either "Louisa Pitt" or "Julia Fane." I am sure it was not a letter addressed to Louisa Pitt or Julia Fane.

By Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: The letters did not commence "Dear Sir." I had care of the defendant's letters, and wrote business letters for him.

By Mr. Giffard: The letters had reference to Lady Trimleston. The letter was written as giving information to the person to whom it was addressed.

Sir Reginald Barnewell: I live at 24, Green-street, Park-lane. I am related to Lord and Lady Trimleston. The imputations contained in the letters are untrue.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: I don't ask you any questions.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine did not call any witnesses.

Mr. Giffard said he had forgotten to put in the proceedings before the justices, and asked to be allowed then to do so. The defendant's statement was read. In it he totally and emphatically denied that the letters were in his handwriting, and, further, that he never wrote an anonymous letter in his life to any human being. It was not likely that, being eighty years of age, and suffering from unhealed wounds received in the service of his country, that he could by possibility turn his attention to the writing of anonymous letters. He attributed the proceedings taken against him as the result of a conspiracy between General Roche, Lord and Lady Trimleston, and Sir Reginald Barnewell, to obtain money from him, in consequence of his wife leaving her property to him, the greater portion of which she got by her first husband dying without a will. She left all she had to him, because she said he had been the making of her family. He complained that Sir Reginald Barnewell had written and spoken adversely of him.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine addressed the jury for the defendant, who, he said, had denied before a magistrate that he had committed the acts imputed to him. He appealed to them on the ground of the defendant's age and his suffering from his wounds, which might be said to affect him so much as to render him hardly responsible for his acts, and he asked them, if they could consistently with their duty, acquit the defendant. The evidence as to handwriting was not the class of evidence, however honestly given and faithfully carried out, that it might be under peculiar circumstances safe to accept. He begged of them to look to the handwriting, with their minds as far as honestly they could be given, with the hope that this old officer was not guilty of this grave offence, and to give him the benefit of the more favourable supposition which was called a doubt, and acquit him.

The Lord Chief Justice said this was a serious and painful libel, and it was to be regretted that an old and gallant officer and a gentleman should stand accused of such an offence as this. If they were satisfied that guilt was brought home to him, they must discharge their duty and not allow any sympathy to stand between them and it. The letters were vile, calumnious libels, and if they were satisfied that they were in the defendant's handwriting, he must abide the consequences. They must not forget the fact that Barwell saw and read two similar letters having reference to Lady Trimleston, a distant relation of the prosecutor's.

The Jury found the defendant Guilty, and recommended him to mercy on account of his age and his service to the country.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he had no affidavits, but he had letters from Sir Wm. Fergusson and Sir Charles Burroughes, the defendant's medical attendants, stating that he had two open wounds, that had to be dressed night and morning, which he received in the war in Algiers.

The Lord Chief Justice asked if there was any reason for supposing that his suffering had any effect on his mind.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that was the impression on his and other minds.

The Lord Chief Justice said he could scarcely believe that an officer and gentleman would have recourse to the despicable practice of anonymous slander, unless his mind was affected.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said the facts could be put upon affidavits, and also that for some time the defendant had been placed under narcotics.

The Lord Chief Justice said the learned counsel had better file affidavits. These species of attacks upon private character ought to be suppressed with a strong hand. Of all the forms which calumny assumed the cowardly and dastardly form of anonymous slander was unquestionably the worst.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that every one with the slightest self-respect and honour must feel that at the present moment his lordship's observations were justly warranted.

Mr. Giffard said he would leave the matter in his lordship's hands. He would only observe that the prosecutor had been the subject of these attacks for the last nine years without being able to discover his assailant. The persons who invited the prosecutor to their parties received next day a shoal of these letters.

The Lord Chief Justice: That being so, I shall defer judgment. The defendant had better come before the full Court.

The defendant then entered into recognizances to appear when called upon to receive judgment.

A NEW TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

Dr. J. Dougall, officiating senior medical officer, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, has recently published, the *Lancet* says, a report of the results of his experience of Gurjun oil, an oleo-resinous product of the *Dipterocarpus levis* and other allied trees, in the treatment of leprosy. In order to avoid complications and to test the remedy, no change was made in the diet of the lepers. Of the twenty-four cases under treatment during the past six months, Dr. Dougall says every one has been decidedly benefited; every ulcer, without exception, has healed up and not broken out again. But the most marked benefit has been derived by those suffering from the anæsthetic form of the disease. The oil is administered internally, in combination with lime-water, and an ointment composed of the same ingredients is rubbed into the bodies and affected parts of the patients. In order to remove this ointment from their persons, the lepers are directed to dust themselves over with a finely-powdered dry earth, and then proceed to a stream and thoroughly wash themselves; after which they take a dose of the remedy and rub it into their bodies. Possibly the dry earth, as a local application, may have been of avail in these cases. Anyhow, Dr. Dougall gives a very graphic account of the marvellous improvement that takes place under this plan of treatment. Men at Port Blair, who had not been able for years to do more than drag out a miserable existence, are now able and willing to work, and every sore is quite healed. The time of observation has been long enough, in his opinion, to warrant him in stating that leprosy, both tubercular and anæsthetic, can be arrested, and the condition of the lepers greatly ameliorated, by the use of this Gurjun ointment and oil.

We have reason to believe that the present Government contemplate making a grant of £10,000 to the funds of Owen's College, Manchester.—*Lancet.*

A witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness, fixing his eyes earnestly on the judge, began,—"May it please your honour, you lie, and cheat, and get your living by cheating." The face of the judge reddened, and he exclaimed:—"Turn your head to the jury when you speak."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 4TH, EVENING.

A good native demand has existed during the day for Bengal drug. At the opening of the market Patna changed hands at $555 cash, and choice numbers at $560, closing at $560 to $565 cash. Benares from Chinese hands $541½ to $543½ cash, and $545 from foreigners' opening rates, closing at $550 to $552½ demanded, cash. Further sales of about 50 chests Malwa at previous rates.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight, ... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½
ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—12 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share, nominal.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company—$195 per share nominal.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$118 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 90 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 4TH, 1874.
As reported by Chinese.

American Flour, 50 bbs., 1,500 bags, at $1.35, by Kin-tye-cheung to travelling trader.
Chamois Horns, 1 package, at $225.00, by Chew-loong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.70, by Chew-loong to travelling trader.
Black Dates, 60 bags, at Tls. 2.1.2.0, by Chew-loong to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 40 bags, at $5.72, by Wo-tock-hing to local trader.
Fungus, 50 bags, at Tls. 17.3.0, by Sun-chong to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 11 bags, at $30.00, by Kwong-hook-wo to travelling trader.
Tin Plates, 100 cases, at $3.00, by Kong-fat to local trader.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 6th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sing Tai	Beeching	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Irene	Behrens	Whampoa	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Everhard	Horstmann	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Avonmore	W. H. Corfield	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	J. W. Wilcomb	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menshikoff	Bannister	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vancouver (str.)	Thos. Shaw	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 8th inst.
SYDNEY *via* FOOCHOW	Maid of Judah	Webb	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Fouche		Messageries Maritimes	On 8th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Teheran (str.)	A. H. Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, GALLE, &c.	Adria (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Thales (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	China (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE AND SIAM	Asia (str.)	Nielsen		Ah Yon	On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
CALLAO	Providencia	Yzaurieta	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On 8th inst.
MANILA	Rose	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Union	Echavarria		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Yuen-tze-foo (str.)	Harvey	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Enoy (str.)	Artadi	Hongkong	R. W. Lowndes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Mirzapore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 8th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in every Department an entire Stock of NEW GOODS adapted for SUMMER WEAR, consisting of:—

A large and carefully selected Assortment of LADIES' COURTEINE, POLONAISES, and OVER-SKIRTS, in Batiste Holland, Pique, Swiss and Scotch Book Muslin, and other new Light Materials.

PRINTED CAMBRIC and STRIPE MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.

SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and MANTILLAS of the latest Parisian designs.

All the Newest Shapes in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, DRAB, and BLACK UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIP HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, in great variety.

MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

(A Supply received monthly.)

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS in French Check TAFFETA, Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shades in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

STRIPE MOHAIRS.

The New TUSSORE CLOTH in Spots and Stripes.

STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES

ALPACA LUSTRE, in various shades.

New COLOURED SILKS, in Plain and Fancy.

BLACK and COLOURED MOIRES.

A Large Stock of the best makes in GROS-GRAIN and GLACE SILKS.

French CAMBRICS and BATISTE, in Plain Colours.

PRINTED CAMBRICS, Scotch GINGHAMS, WHITE, FIGURED, and STRIPED BRILLIANTES, and SATIN STRIPE MUSLINS, suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

EMBROIDERED LINEN and PLEETED SETS.

LACE, COLORED LINEN, MUSLIN and LACE FRILLED SETS.

LINEN and MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS and SLEEVES.

Swiss MUSLIN BODICES.

MUSLIN and TULLE RUFFLES and RUFFLE TRIMMINGS.

Brussels and Real Maltese LACE COLLARETTES.

HEM-STITCHED and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS

Cash's LACE EDGED FRILLINGS, for trimming Under-Linen.

Real LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, in all makes.

Every Width and Colour in FAILLE, SATIN, and WATERED RIBBON and SASH RIBBONS to match.

A Choice Assortment of FANCY SASHES and SILK SCARVES.

Baby LINEN, Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING, LONGCLOTH SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

Boys' SUITS.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of Dawson's superior make.

SILK UMBRELLAS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
7301 *Madras Presidency.*

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration: Obalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person, who understands English to communicate *effectually* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few Indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

WM. CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S Crown PORT and SHERRY, in Bottles and Casks.

W. D. Seymour's and Henry Ritchie's PORT and SHERRY, ditto.
Very Superior Breakfast CLARET.
Jules Mumm, & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts.
Courvoisier's BRANDY, ★, 3, and 4 Stars.
Thomas Berry & Son's ALE, in Hogsheads, (to arrive).
Flower & Son's Stratford-upon-Avon ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
SHEATHING FELT.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD,
OR TO
MESSRS. R. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 1156 Hongkong, 24th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Ferrier, Ouslons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—

LOWMOOR PLATE IRON, 4 by 8 by ¾
" " 3½ by 8 by ¾
" " 3 by 8 by ½
" " 3 by 7 by ½
" " 3 by 8 by ½
" " 3 by 7 by ½
" " 3 by 8 by ½
" " 3 by 6 by ½

L. L. BUSH,
Superintendent.
tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

成煤記炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 new Clipper Barque

"FAITH,"

Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

THE Steamer

"ASIA,"

Captain Nielsen, will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, *Praya.*
5d 1219 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Artadi, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
R. W. LOWNDES,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
7d 1213 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Morales, expected here shortly from Amoy, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1214 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ADRIA"

will leave for the above places with quick despatch.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1874. [tf 1107

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched on or about the 6th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1165 Hongkong, 25th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque

"EVERHARD,"

Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A 1 German Barque

"IRENE,"

Captain Behrens, will load at Whampoa and here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1208 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark

"MENSHIKOFF,"

Captain Bannister, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "Faith.")

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"SING TAI,"

Captain Beeching, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR CALLAO *(Direct).*

THE Peruvian Ship

"PROVIDENCIA,"

Captain Yzaurieta, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched on the 8th *August* for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1ld 1184 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

Captain Echavarria, will have *immediate despatch* for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1185 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *via* FOOCHOW.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"MAID OF JUDAH,"

Capt. Webb, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 28th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"SAN JUAN,"

(late American Ship "James R. Keeler,")
A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"AVONMORE,"

W. H. Corfield, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 1101 Hongkong, 13th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"ROSE,"

Captain Castillo, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 1128 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"RIFLEMAN,"

Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE new A 1 British Clipper Schooner

"JESSIE McDONALD,"

Wm. Sinewright, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
Rate of Freight, £3 7s. 6d. per 50 feet.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1034 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"HIGHLANDER,"

J. W. Wilcomb, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1179 Hongkong, 27th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "Deerhound.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"GOLDEN SPUR,"

Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 996 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 4th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. D. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant Fouche, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 7th August, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Steamer

"VANCOUVER,"

2,800 tons Register, Captain THOS. SHAW, will leave on or about the 8th August, at 4 P.M., for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, and Principal Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Passage Tickets are now issued at the following reduced rates:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin	$75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin	$120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Cabin	$250.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO and return, Cabin	$400.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Steerage	$100.00
From HONGKONG to PORTLAND (Me.), BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE, 1st Class	$365.00
From HONGKONG to LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	$440.00
From HONGKONG to PARIS, 1st Class	$465.00

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, P

Extracts.

POEM OF ROBERT BURNS.

[BITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.]

The trout in yonder wimpling burn
That glides, a silver dart,
And safe beneath the shady thorn
Defies the angler's art:
My life was once that careless stream,
That wanton trout was I;
But love wi' unrelenting beam
Has scorched my fountains dry.

That little flowret's peaceful lot,
In yonder cliff that grows,
Which, save the linnet's flight, I wot,
No ruder visit knows,
Was mine, till love had o'er me passed,
And blighted a' my doom;
And now beneath the withering blast
My youth and joy consume.

The waksed lav'rock warbling springs,
And climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blithe his dewy wings
In morning's rosy eye;
As little recks I sorrow's power
Until the flow'ry snare
O' witching love, in luckless hour,
Made me the thrall o' care.

—*Every Saturday.*

A PLEASANT ABODE.

Nelson, writing in 1811, explains the great disproportion that there appeared in the Islington parish registers between the burials and baptisms from the fact of the great number of invalids who resorted to a district then, often called "The London Hospital." Dr. Hunter used to relate a story of a lady, who, in an advanced age, and declining state of health, went, by the advice of her physician, to take lodgings in Islington. She agreed for a suite of rooms, and, coming down stairs, observed that the banisters were much out of repair. "These," she said, "must be mended before she could think of coming to live there." "Madam," replied the landlady, "that will answer no purpose, as the undertaker's men, in bringing down the coffins, are continually breaking the banisters." The old lady was so shocked at this funereal intelligence, that she immediately declined occupying the apartments.—*From Cassell's "Old and New London," by Walter Thornbury.*

A NOVELTY IN PETS.

The passion for pets is universal. Sometimes it is carried to unjustifiable extremes, as in the case of that eccentric Duchess of Richmond, who entertained during her life an entire regiment of cats, and bequeathed at her death for their maintenance on the most princely scale of feline luxury a considerable fortune, with regularly-appointed trustees and reversion to the survivors. Nor should we uphold for general imitation the example of that Indian Rajah, whose fondness for his *cheetahs*, or hunting-leopards, went to the extent of feeding them on his plumpest slaves. Within proper bounds, however, a liking for pets generally suggests the possession of something more than the average share of the milk of human kindness.

The truth is that the field of choice in these domestic favourites has hitherto been painfully limited. One is apt to get tired of the everlasting cat, the insufferable parrot, or the maddening monotony of canary birds, which exact from the shuddering guest the tribute of hypocritical admiration. There is, to be sure, a drop of comfort in the comparative frequency with which Fido is stolen, or the cat lunches upon the canary. But unhappily these victims of misplaced confidence are too easily renewed, and the martyr of the common-place has no other resource but to steel himself to the torture, or exile himself entirely from the gay world, and become a hermit in the ascetic retirement of his club. In that blest retreat, where the arrogant poodle may not enter, and the voice of the parrot may never complain, he can muse on the barrenness of fashionable taste. He may envy the happy freedom of those vulgar, but picturesque, quarters of the town where the youthful affections are permitted to twine themselves indifferently around the furtive cur and the nocturnal cat, or the bounding goat and the capricious and pensive pig. He recurs with pleasure to the charming pet immortalized in Poe's story, and he wonders why the sportive and amiable monkeyshould have lost the place which in Juvenal's days he held in the hearts of the Roman fair. He finds himself warming toward the old doctor in "Septimius Felton," who made a familiar of a spider, and he is willing to admit that for the sake of variety a brief change to the vivacious tarantula, or the grave and meditative rattle-snake, would be a relief from the present canine and feline despotism.

For this unhappy anchorite, we rejoice to say that there is balm in Gilead, or at least in Florida. There a new pet has been discovered, which is likely before long to make its way northward, and which for other reasons even more potent than its intrinsic fascination, is certain to put an end to the cat-and-dog régime in every household where it enters. The extent to which the new favourite has already established itself in the affections of the South, may be inferred from the sort of advertisement to be now seen in the corridors of Southern hotels: "Lost a pet alligator from one of the rooms on the first floor. Finder please return to the office." And this, too, it is to be observed, is to be seen in houses where, in accordance with that time-honoured rule of hotel discipline, "dogs are not allowed in the rooms," nor children permitted to play in the halls or parlours. The distinction is certainly flattering to the alligator, and marks the respect and affection with which already he appears to be regarded. It may not at first, indeed, be reassuring to the timid boarder to encounter stray alligators roaming through the corridors, or even peacefully reposing under the bedstead. For a little while, too, the numerous mysterious disappearances of male children and negro waiters—for persons of that highly-flavoured race the epicurean alligator in his undomesticated state, at least, is said to have a decided penchant—may cause embarrassment to parents and innkeepers. But these objections will wear away with time.

Apart from these trifling drawbacks, there is much to recommend the new candidate to fashionable notice. His personal beauty, the peculiar grace and elegance of his movements, his *naïf air*, the warm attachment he has been known to exhibit for the human species, his remarkable intelligence, and, above all, his unquestionable novelty, mark him as formed for the delight of the boudoir and the ornament of the drawing-room. His caresses in the beginning may seem rude and uncouth; but, by and by, the children will cry for him, and he will become an indispensable adjunct of every well-organized nursery. He will have a blue ribbon tied about his neck, and be called Fido or Finella, or by other endearing names. He will earn the gratitude of the community by devouring in rapid succession the dog, the cat, the parrot, and, we trust, in some unguarded moment, the canary bird. He will greet his master as he comes home from business, wagging his tail joyously, and expressing as plainly as looks can tell that he has just dined on the greater portion of the family, and that he enjoyed them uncommonly well. In short, he will make himself thoroughly at home, and the centre of affectionate interest in every circle where he is adopted.

We look forward, therefore, to the advent of the pet alligator with unalloyed satisfaction. In time we may even hope to see the pet hyena, the pet rhinoceros, the pet grizzly, the pet camelopard, diversifying our parlours, and lending an agreeable incentive to conversation. The anchorite of the clubs may be content.—*New York Times.*

FORMIC FUNGUS FARMERS.

(*Scientific American.*)

A short time ago there was discovered in Texas a race of diminutive grangers who had solved the transportation problem by the simple and sensible plan of raising all the grain required for their communities, each for itself and at its own doors, and letting other communites do the same or go hungry. They were ants, clever little fellows, whose agricultural operations were carried on with the utmost system and success, and who were thought to be the only creatures not human who had arrived at so high a stage of civilization. Other harvesting ants collect the chance productions of the fields or trust to the husbandry of man for their supplies of grain; but these are independent farmers, who surround their colonies with grain land, which they keep clear of useless growths by nipping in the bud every plant except the rice grass, whose seeds they intend to gather for their winter store, thus giving evidence of no small degree of calculation and forethought, as well as industrial economy.

But it appears that they are not alone in this sort of thing, and that their operations are slight and simple compared with those of the *oecodoma* of Central America, better known as leaf-cutting ants. The leaf-cutters have long been notorious as the most destructive of all the insect pests of tropical America, the tender-leaved fruit plants introduced from other localities suffering especially from their ravages. Indeed, multitudes of plantations of orange, mango, and lemon trees have been stripped and destroyed by them, so that in many parts this otherwise profitable industry has had to be given up entirely.

Their nests generally consist of a cluster of low mounds, pierced by tunnels, from half an inch to six or eight inches in diameter, and situated in a little clearing made by killing the shrubbery through the persistent biting off of buds and leaves, evidently to secure sunshine and a free circulation of air. Leading out from these mounds are well marked paths, it may be half a mile long and several inches wide, thronged like the streets of a great city with busy workers bringing in leafy burdens or hurrying outward for a load. As far as the eye can distinguish their tiny forms, says a recent observer, troops and troops of leaves are seen moving up toward the central point, and disappearing down the tunnelled passages. The out-going, empty-handed hosts are partly concealed among the bulky burdens of the incomers, and can be distinguished only by looking closely. "The ceaseless, toiling hosts impress one with their power, and one asks: What forest can stand before such invaders? How is it that vegetation is not eaten off the face of the earth? Surely nowhere but in the tropics, where the recuperative powers of Nature are immense and ever active, could such devastations be withstood."

But wonderful as the operations of these leaf-cutters are in the open air, they are as nothing to those that go on under ground. Hitherto the use made of the leaves gathered in such immense quantities has been a mystery. Some have thought they must be used directly as food; others, that they were employed in roofing the ants' underground chambers; but no one suspected their real use until the secret was disclosed to the observer already quoted, Mr. Thomas Belt, in the course of certain mining operations which he was superintending in Nicaragua.

On two occasions, earth cuttings were made from below up through very large nests of these ants, in such a way as to lay their operations clearly open to observation. The tunnelled passages were found to lead to numerous connected chambers about the size of a man's head usually three-fourths filled with a floculent mass of light and loosely-connected bits of leaves, withered to a brown colour and overgrown with a minute white fungus. Mixed with the substance were numbers of ant nurses with pupæ and larvæ.

By numerous observations, which he describes at length, Mr. Belt became convinced that this fungus growth was the real food of the ants, and all of their outside operations were tributary to its cultivation! In other words, the leaves are collected, as human farmers collected marl and guano, for indirect use as fertilizers. The ants do not confine themselves to leaves, but take any vegetable substance suitable for growing the fungus on. Nor do they take leaves indiscriminately, grass, for example, being always rejected: and when any ant, more stupid or less experienced than ordinary, makes the mistake of carrying in unsuitable leaves, they are promptly brought out and thrown away. Great care is also taken in regard to the condition of the leaves carried into the chambers. In case a sudden shower comes on, the wet pieces are deposited outside, to be picked up and taken in when nearly dry, should the weather clear up promptly; when spoiled by too much rain, they are left to rot on the ground. On the other hand, in very dry and hot weather, when the leaves would wither on the way to the nest, the ants wait until sundown before going out, or do their gathering wholly in the night.

When a community migrates, the fresh fungus growths are carefully transported to the new burrows in the jaws of the middle-sized workers, the larger members of the community acting only as directors of the march or defenders of the rest in case the column is attacked. The nurses already mentioned are the smallest of all, and their duties lie wholly underground, in cutting up the leaves and attending to the young ants. They never carry leaves, but may sometimes be seen running out along the paths with the others, apparently for the fun of the thing; for instead of helping the rest, they perch themselves on the pieces that are being brought in, and so, like petted children, get a ride home.

As might be expected with creatures who have developed so complicated a system of industrial economy, these ants are extremely clever. A single illustration will suffice to show their practical good sense. To drive off a colony which had established themselves in his garden, Mr. Belt gave their nest a soaking with carbolic acid and water. The effect was all that could have been desired. The marauding parties were at once withdrawn from the garden to meet the danger at home; the whole formicarium was disorganized; and big fellows came stalking up to repel the supposed invader, only to descend again in the utmost perplexity. By the next morning a new nest had been established, some yards distant, and the survivors were busy carrying their supplies thither. It happened that between the two stations there was a steep slope. Instead of descending this with their burdens, the ants cast them down at the top, whence they rolled to the bottom, where another relay of labourers picked them up and carried them to the new burrow. It was amusing, says Mr. Belt, to watch the ants hurrying out with bundles of food, dropping them over the slope, then rushing back immediately for more. Is it possible to attribute such a sensible, and at the same time exceptional, division of labour to anything radically different from human intelligence?

CURIOUS WILL.—If one may judge from a curious Massachusetts will, dated 1824, the young people of that time and that Commonwealth were not renowned for the tender care they took of their venerable fathers and mothers. The old gentleman making the will in the ancient town of Lexington bequeathed to his wife not only the sum of 15 dolls. a year, and enough wood to keep one fire burning, but also three rooms in their farm-house, "with liberty to pass and repass up the front stairs and out of the front door to either of the walls, and a right to two seats in a pew in Lexington Meeting-house, so long as she shall live." The cheerless writer who said there was no room in the world for old people might have found a good illustration of his conviction in the solemn particularity of this will.—*New York Tribune.*

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾
Godowns. Offices, Shops, and their Contents..... 1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... } ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... } ¾
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¼
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 386

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ½ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for same not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th August, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 *a* 24	per picul	$102.00 *a* $116.00
" 28 *a* 32	"	112.00 *a* 118.00
" 38 *a* 42	"	120.00 *a* 128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 *a* 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.90 *a* 1.92
" 8 *a* 8½ lbs	"	2.20 *a* 2.45
" 9 *a* 10 lbs	"	2.75 *a* 2.85
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 *a* 60 reed	"	2.15 *a* 2.15
" 64 *a* 66 "	"	2.50 *a* 2.65
" 68 *a* 80 "	"	2.85 *a* 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 *a* 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.55 *a* 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 *a* 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.65 *a* 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.60 *a* 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 *a* 2.22
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 *a* 3.9[illegible]
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.50 *a* 3.55
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.85 *a* 6.00
CHINTZES	"	1.80 *a* 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 *a* 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 *a* 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 *a* 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 *a* 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.15 *a* 0.18
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 *a* 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.75 *a* 0.75
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.80 *a* 8.90
" " Assorted	"	8.50 *a* 8.60
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.80 *a* 8.90
" " Assorted	"	8.40 *a* 8.50
CAMLETS, 88S	"	16.50 *a* 17.00
" 88	"	18.20 *a* 19.00
" 8	"	19.00 *a* 19.50
" *BBB*	"	20.00 *a* 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	14.50 *a* 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 *a* 6	per picul	3.80 *a* 4.10
" Hoop	"	4.50 *a* 4.65
" Bar	"	3.80 *a* 3.90
" Wire	"	8.25 *a* 9.00
LEAD	"	7.00 *a* 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.75 *a* 4.80
" Swedish	"	4.90 *a* 5.10
TIN, Malacca	per picul	25.50 *a* 26.50
TIN PLATES	per box	7.80 *a* 8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per piece	32.00 *a* 32.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	185.00 *a* 190.00
" American	"	188.00 *a* 190.00
SPELTER	"	7.00 *a* 7.05

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.50 *a* 15.00
" Ningpo	"	15.50 *a* 16.00
" Tientsin	"	15.50 *a* 16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 *a* 16.00
" Bengal	"	11.00 *a* 14.50
ALUM	"	1.70 *a* 1.85
CAMPHOR, Japan White	"	3.50 *a* 4.10
" Block	"	3.30 *a* 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 *a* 2.50
" " No. 2	"	2.20 *a* 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 *a* 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.75 *a* 1.80
" Manila	"	2.35 *a* 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.20 *a* 2.25
" Saigon	"	1.70 *a* 1.75
" Arracan	"	2.10 *a* 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 *a* 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 *a* 6.50
COAL, ANTHRACITE	per ton	
" English steam	"	14.50 *a* —
" American Anthracite	"	18.00 *a* —
" Sydney	"	9.75 *a* —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.80 *a* 3.90
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.50 *a* 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.90 *a* 5.20
PEPPER, White	"	18.00 *a* 18.50
" Black	"	12.00 *a* 12.50
BETEL NUT	"	3.75 *a* 4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 *a* 4.20
" South Seas	"	15.00 *a* 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 *a* 2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 *a* 2.50
CAMPHOR, packed	"	1.30 *a* 1.35
STICK, California, per cask of 50 lbs		6.75 *a* 6.80
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs		1.80 *a* 1.95
WAX, Tientsin	per pcl.	2.25 *a* 2.30
" Cohfoxia	"	6.75 *a* 7.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 *a* 3	"	3.50 *a* 3.60
" Dk. Brown	"	3.20 *a* 3.30
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	4.40 *a* 4.50
" Manila, Dry White	"	2.75 *a* 3.00
" " Dk. Brown	"	13.50 *a* 14.00
CAMPHOR, packed	"	1.85 *a* 2.00
PEAS, White	"	2.10 *a* 2.25
" Green	"	1.75 *a* 1.80
" Black	"	1.70 *a* 1.85
" Yellow	"	39.00 *a* 40.00
MUSHROOMS	"	1.50 *a* 1.70
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.70 *a* 2.75
" Cut	"	12.00 *a* 13.50
MOSCHETS, Dry Siam large	"	8.35 *a* 8.80
" " middle	"	5.80 *a* 6.50
" Dried small	"	5.00 *a* 5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	14.30 *a* 15.00
RICE WAX, Japan	"	75.00 *a* 76.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay	Abortiz	Span. str	260	D. Lapraik & Co	
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Y'n	
Bombay	C. E. Davis	Brit. str	794	P. & O. S. N. Co	
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	900	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Emuy	Artadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug-Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Great Republic	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Little Orphan	Benning	Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Vancouver	Shaw	Brit. str	2800	Russell & Co	Yokohama, &c
Yiuyuan	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kizer	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yuen-tze-fee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Annie Gray	Robertson	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	Borneo
A. E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeck	Shanghai
Bengali	Morton	Brit. bk	415	Chinese	
British Empire	Geo. Rowe	Brit. bk	483	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Iloilo
Buenturina y Union	J. M. Chevarria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Carolina	Meyer	Ger. bk	360	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charmer	Lucas	Amr. sh	1330	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Catherine Marden	Marden	Brit. sch	311	Order	
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	
Ceeran	Hernsheim	Ger. sch	120	Captain	
Columbo	Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Order	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Crested Wave	Iregoup	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	
Courier	F. R. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	
Denmark	Blomberg	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Dugway Credir	Denier	Fren. bk	386	Borneo Co. Limited	
Emigrante	L. Guetaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emile Marie	J. Lohaye	Fren. bk	255	F. Degenner	
Enterprise	Stokmeyer	Brit. bk	450	Chinese	
Everhard	Horsman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Evening Star	L. Brahn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fingh Balangh	O'Keefe	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Ferdinand	Lorenzan	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fleetwing	Guest	Amr. sh	829	P. M. S. S. Co	
Frank M. Thayer	H. A. Starrett	Amr. sh	1220	Battles & Co	
Gustav & Marie	T. Doose	Ger. bk	359	Bourjau & Co	
Handy	Duhrssen	Siam. sh	692	Chinese	
Hawkesbury	Sayers	Brit. sh	1120	Order	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	430	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Johanne Marie	Schutt	Dan. bk	356	Rozario & Co	
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bouef	Brit. bk	525	Order	
Kim-yung-tye		Siam. log	229	Chinese	
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lesmona	Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjar & Co	Port Elizabeth
Macao	Ormechea	Peru. sh	1076	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Maid of Judah	A. W. Webb	Brit. bk	643	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk	484	Bourjau & Co	
Melbrek	Price	Brit. sh	870	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	375	Olaphant & Co	
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	223	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Mindanao	C. Smith	Brit. sh	428	Order	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Nautilus	Blockley	Brit. bk	243	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Orange Grove	Hildebrand	Brit. bk	385	Captain	
Papa	Bloje	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	
Providencia	J. Yenurieta	Peru. sh	660	Remedios & Co	Callao
Racehorse	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	387	Chinese	
Rosa	Castillio	Span. bk		Brandao & Co	Manila
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Peru. sh	1406	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
S. Ka Cham Roarn	Erickson	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Siamese Crown	F. F. Witt	Siam. bk	539	Tuck-mee & Co	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Taitsing	Bichard	Brit. sh	813	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Teresa	Barcalo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	316	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Fowlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	En route to England
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwart	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Formosa
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Nagasaki
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Mennee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Nagasaki
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	—	—
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Nagasaki
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stir